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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,396	03/18/2004	Ross C. Berryhill	36572-74643	5531
30450	7590	01/06/2009	EXAMINER	
CUMMINS, INC. 11 SOUTH MERIDIAN INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204			HYUN, PAUL SANG HWA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1797	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/06/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

indocket@btlaw.com

DETAILED ACTION

The amendment filed by Applicant on September 22, 2008 has been acknowledged. Claims 37-46 and 48-56 are currently pending. Applicant amended claim 37. Despite the amendment, the art rejections are maintained. Claims 53-56 remain objected to for being dependent on a rejected claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims **37-39, 41, 43-46 and 48-51** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over James et al. (US 5,394,744) in view of Scheying (US 2003/0033799 A1) and Arsenault et al. (US 6,029,044).

James et al. disclose a computer system coupled to a vehicle for monitoring various machineries of the vehicle, including the catalytic converter (see line 26, col. 3). The system comprises a sensor 11 for determining the efficiency of the converter, an averaging filter 15 that converts the sensor signal to a filtered value, and a comparator 17 that compares the filtered value to a threshold value and emits a fault signal to a diagnostic indicator if the filtered value exceeds the threshold value (see Abstract). The invention disclosed by James et al. differs from the claimed invention in that James et

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al. do not disclose that the reagent solution is analyzed to determine the efficiency of the catalytic converter. In addition, James et al. do not disclose the claimed second filter.

With respect to the reagent solution, Scheying discloses the need to monitor the concentration of the reagent solution supplied to a catalytic converter to optimize the efficiency of the catalytic converter (see [0004]-[0008]). Scheying discloses a system comprising a sensor that monitors the reagent solution and modifies the performance of the catalytic converter in response to the measurements of the sensor. One parameter that the sensor measures is the temperature of the reagent solution (see [0018]). The system further comprises a means for detecting the amount of the reagent solution stored in the reagent supply (see [0030]). The reference discloses that the amount of reagent stored in the supply affects the concentration of the reagent delivered to the catalytic converter (see [0022]). In light of the disclosure of Scheying and given that the system disclosed by James et al. is configured to monitor the efficiency of a catalytic converter, it would have been obvious to incorporate the sensor system disclosed by Scheying to the system disclosed by James et al. to optimize the efficiency of the catalytic converter.

With respect to the second filter, Arsenault et al. disclose a system for detecting a malfunctioning signal. The system comprises two filters wherein one filter is configured to isolate noise from the signal. A comparator then compares the difference of the output of the two filters to a threshold value, thereby eliminating noise from the calculation (see Abstract). Given that James et al. disclose that noise can lead to false

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fault detection (see lines 60-64, col. 1), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the system disclosed by James et al. with a second filter that can isolate noise from the signals produced by the sensor, which would enable noise to be eliminated from the signal that is compared with the threshold value.

With respect to claims 38, 39 and 51, Scheying discloses the disadvantages of both insufficient metering as well as over-metering of the reagent solution to the catalytic converter (see [0007] and [0008]). In light of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the modified James et al. system with two threshold values, the values indicative of under-metering and over-metering of the reagent solution, respectively.

Claims **40, 42 and 52** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over James et al. in view of Scheying and Prevost as applied to claims, and further in view of Mezger et al. (US 5,781,871).

None of James et al., Scheying and Prevost disclose a memory or a wireless transceiver.

Mezger et al. disclose a vehicle diagnostic system that is configured to monitor the activity of the catalytic converter (see line 13, col. 4). In the event that the activity of the catalytic converter exceeds a threshold value, the system records the value (see Abstract) and transmits the value via a wireless communication system to an external database (see lines 32-35, col. 2). The data gathered by the external database is used to update and improve the diagnostic system (see Abstract). In light of the disclosure of

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Mezger et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a memory and a wireless transceiver to the modified James et al. system so that the system can communicate with an external computer and receive updates.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 53-56 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

James et al. disclose a computer system coupled to a vehicle for monitoring the efficiency of a catalytic converter. The system comprises a sensor 11 for monitoring the activity of the converter, a filter that receives and converts the sensor signal to a filtered value, and a comparator that compares the filtered value to a threshold value and emits a fault signal to a diagnostic indicator if the filtered value exceeds the threshold value. However, none of the references on record disclose or suggest a system comprising a switching circuit that directs the sensor signal to only one of many filters based on the temperature of a reagent solution that is supplied to the catalytic converter.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's argument with respect to the claims have been fully considered, but it is not persuasive. Applicant argues that none of the cited references disclose the use of a long-range averaging filter or a short-range averaging filter. This argument is not persuasive because the Specification does not define "long-range" or "short-range".

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Consequently, for purposes of examination, the limitations were construed broadly within reason. Thus, the Examiner maintains the position that the averaging filters disclosed by the references are within the scope of the claim limitations.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PAUL S. HYUN whose telephone number is (571)272-8559. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on (571)-272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Paul S Hyun/
Examiner, Art Unit 1797

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